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Reports.

The North German brig *Bertha* reports first part light Southerly winds and pleasant weather so far as Ling-tung promontory, then N.E. until arrival.

The British brig *Janet Stewart*, reports left Bangkok bar on the 8th April, through the Gulf of Siam, calms, variables with pleasant weather, after passing Cape St. James had a light Southerly wind, from Pulo Sapato had strong N.E. winds.

The North German bark *Neu Granada* left Takoo on the 24th April, reports first part of voyage moderate and variable winds so far as Shanghai, thence monsoon until arrival, with rain, fog and cloudy nights. Exchanged colours with the North German barque *Gustav Adolph*, of Shanghai, bound North; exchanged salutes on the 30th April, with the North German brig *Elise*, bound to Amoy.

The North German barque *Hydra* from Hamburg and tedious passage down Channel owing to foul winds—put into Falmouth, thence made a good passage to the Equator, crossing on January 13th, in long. 29 W.; had the S.E. trades very light, far southerly wind. Passed the Cape in lat 40 S. on February 11th, had fair weather running down the easting. Sighted Christmas Island on March 20th, passed Anjer on the 30th. Through the China Sea had light southerly weather until nearing the Continent, then E and E.N.E. until arrival. In Gaspar Strait on April 4th exchanged colors with a British ship bound to Shanghai. Also with a British ship from Shanghai, bound to Cork.

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(Corrected to Date).

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Wohldorf	Hamburg	Oct. 27
Penguin	Hamburg	Nov. 16
Sinaloa, (s)	Clyde	Nov. 10
Eastern Isles, (s)	Clyde	Dec. 8
Professor	Pennyll	Dec. 9
Martin	Cardiff	Dec. 21
Burdwan	Gravesend	Dec. 23
Falke	Hamburg	Dec. 30
Adriana Petronella	Rotterdam	Dec. 31
Helen Morris	Liverpool	Jan. 5
Salvadore	Cardiff	Jan. 7
William Clowes	Shields	Jan. 15
Dunmail	Gravesend	Jan. 18
Maitland	Sunderland	Jan. 20
Frederick Tudor	Cardiff	Jan. 22
Maiden Queen	Gravesend	Jan. 29
Rapaxell	Gravesend	Jan. 29
Golden Age	Cardiff	Feb. 5
Taisko	Cardiff	Feb. 7
Fiery Cross	Gravesend	Feb. 7
Scawfell	Gravesend	Feb. 9
Veronica	Liverpool	Feb. 14
Glenallan	Cardiff	Feb. 16
Ringleader	Cardiff	Feb. 21
Devana	Gravesend	Feb. 24
Deerfood	Shields	Mch. 4
Samuel Russell	New York	Mch. 5
Wm. Fruing	Gravesend	Mch. 6
Joseph Stinker, (s)	Shields	Mch. 6
Ebda	Cardiff	Mch. 8
Manchester	Shields	Mch. 11
Invincible	Gravesend	Mch. 13
Holmside	Shields	Mch. 14
Ceres	Hamburg	Mch. 17
Joseph Spratt	Gravesend	Mch. 19
Nile, (s)	Gravesend	Mch. 20.

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Malwa Opium.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Sundry Articles.

D. L. NORONHA & Co.
Household Furniture, &c.

Banks.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING).
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Directors,—
Chairman and Managing Director—JAMES THOMSON, Esq.
Colonel the Hon. H. B. DALZELL.
RICHARD H. GLYN, Esq.
J. CARRINGTON PALMER, Esq.
HARVEY HAWKINS, Esq.
JOHN SEWART, Esq.

Bankers,—
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, London.
And,
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Solicitors,—
Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS & Co

Auditors,—
DAVID CHADWICK, Esq., M.P.
EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, Esq.

BRANCHES,—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, and Edinburgh.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

THE Bank grants Drafts at current rates on Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., and the NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND London, as well as on the various Branches of the Bank as above; also negotiates and collects Bills of Exchange.

Circular Notes issued payable at all principal cities of Europe and the East.

H. HUGHES,
Manager.

2, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1870. tf 769

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—H. R. LEMANN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HORACE J. H. TAYLOR.
S. R. Gallois, Esq. Julius Menke, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. Thomas Pyke, Esq.
A. Anderson, Esq. Herbbn H. Rennie.
George J. Holland, Esq. S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1869.
tf 10621

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7.50 per paid-up Share of $125, and $3 per Share on which $50 have been paid, is payable on and after THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.

tf 235 Hongkong, 4th February, 1870.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL 1,500,000 TAELS SHANGHAI SYCEE, IN 3,000 SHARES OF 500 TAELS EACH.
Paid up Capital, Tls. 300,000, OR Tls. 100 PER SHARE.

Court of Directors:—
F. A. GROOM, Esq., of Messrs. Glover, Dow & Co.
R. W. LITTLE, Esq., of Messrs Little & Co.
T. PROSSER, Esq., of Messrs Wm. Pustau & Co.
J. B. ROBERTSON, Esq., of Messrs Bull, Purdon & Co.
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, Esq., of Messrs Trautmann & Co.

Head Office, Shanghai.
Secretaries, pro tem., TRAUTMANN & CO.

Counsel to the Company.
N. J. HANNEN, Esq., *Barrister at Law.*

London:
COMMITTEE OF THREE DIRECTORS.
Agents, Messrs. HOBT, BERSON & Co.

Agents:—
In Hongkong ... Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.
" Hankow ... F. MASON, Esq.
" Foochow ... Messrs. JOHN FOSTER & Co.
" Yokohama ... ASPINALL, CORNES & Co.
" Singapore ... " HARRISON, SMITH & Co.

THE Company will commence business in January next, or as soon after as the Directors shall have been enabled to allot the Shares.

The Company will be a permanent one.

The Net Profits will be divided every year as follows: 30 per cent will be returned as Bonus to *all Contributors* of business, *rateably in proportion* to the amount of Net Premia contributed. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital will be paid to the *Shareholders*, and the Balance of the Net Profits carried to the Reserve Fund.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 300,000, the Net Profits will be divided as follows: 30 per cent. to all Contributors of Business; 20 per cent. to the Reserve Fund; and 50 per cent. to the Shareholders.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 500,000, the Net Profits will then be divided as follows: 30 per cent to all Contributors of Business; and 70 per cent to the Shareholders.

The Funds will be in the hands of the Directors both at Shanghai and London, and also at such places where the business proves large enough to warrant a Committee of Directors.

Messrs TRAUTMANN & Co. will officiate as Secretaries till 31st December, 1870, by which time the necessary arrangements will be completed for securing the services of a qualified Secretary from England.

TRAUTMANN & Co.,
Secretaries, pro tem.

2254 Shanghai, 23rd November, 1869.

NOTICE.

LES Bureaux du Consulat de France sont actuellement transférés au No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

Pour Le Consul de France, Le Chancelier,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.

tf 510 Hongkong, 14 March, 1870.

THE Undersigned will REMOVE on 1st May to the Rooms above the Office of Mr. H. G. CALDWELL, next door to Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. His present Rooms will be closed for Portraits until further notice.

J. THOMSON.

tf 763 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1870.

Intimations.

THE
VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

Board of Directors.—
W. H. FORBES, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.), Chairman.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. BUZET, Esq., (Messrs. Bluhjes Frères, Sons & Co.)
HERMANN MELCH

MARRIAGE.

GASPER—JORDAN—At Calcutta, on the 15th March, at St. John's Church, by Special License, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, NICHOLAS MALCOLM GASPER, Esq., to HOSANNAH, second daughter of J. P. JORDAN, Esq., of Calcutta. [639

The delivery of the Daily Press from this office commenced on Wednesday morning at 10.30, and the last messengers left the office at 10.50.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, MAY 5TH, 1870.

THE news brought from home by the mail, which arrived yesterday, is the most satisfactory as yet received with regard to the important question in connection with China, that has been occupying the attention of the public for nearly three years. The China merchants have at last had a fair hearing, and have had an opportunity of pitting their information against that which is possessed by the Foreign office. The result has been that the public, hitherto prepared to accept as final and conclusive every statement made by the Government, have been astonished to find how much real information on the subject was possessed on the other side, the more especially as, by quoting the despatch from Lord ELGIN covering the draft of the Treaty of Tientsin, they were able to show conclusively that their view as to the bearing of the transit dues clause was correct, while that propounded by the Government was entirely fallacious. The result has been a complete revulsion in public opinion. The liberal papers, which have made such desperate attempts to back up Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK's Convention, have been constrained to admit themselves in the wrong, and are now without exception strongly in favour of the views advocated by the merchants. In fact, the change which has at last taken place, may be looked upon as a complete triumph on the part of the China merchants, who, but a little time ago seemed scarcely likely to be able to obtain any hearing upon the question. The papers hitherto most in favour of the Foreign-office view of the question were fairly taken aback, on finding that the merchants actually knew more about the despatches which have passed upon the China question than was known at the Foreign office, and when the fallacious of the information upon which Lord CLARENDON's official reply to the merchants was based became apparent, they naturally began to feel some doubts as to that—probably coming from the same source—upon which their new arguments and opinions were based.

Up to the present time, only one side of the question has in reality been placed before the public. The leading journals not knowing in what direction to look for reliable information, have been content to accept ready-made opinions from official quarters, and hence lent themselves to the mistaken views, which the Government was induced to adopt by the BURLINGAME Mission. At last the other side of the question was brought forward; and, notwithstanding all the prejudice which had been engendered by the arguments before dinned into the ears of the public, so convincing were the facts adduced, that the feeling on the question has undergone an entire change, and not a single paper is now found speaking in favour of the Convention, which was before praised up to the skies as a masterpiece of diplomacy. The manner in which this was done, was extremely simple. The existence of any privileges under the Treaty was entirely ignored, and everything in favour of foreign trade which the Convention contained was declared to be so much positive gain. The great argument by which this view was sustained, was that as the Treaty of 1858 had been obtained by force, it was perfectly natural that the Chinese should evade every stipulation in it, but that present Convention, being the result of peaceful negotiation, was certain to be respected. In other words, put at the best, what the Government declared they obtained by the Convention was a half of the original privileges *certain*, in place of the whole not only doubtful, but clearly unattainable. Such a compromise as this—just, according to the new Bankrupt act, entitling Chinese to a discharge—is questionable, even with full security that the half would be obtained; it is such as cannot considered reasonable, if there remains any doubt about the half of the privileges being duly recorded; and cannot, for a single moment, be entertained by reasonable men, when, not only is there no security that such will be the case, but there is every reason to conclude that the conditions affixed to the privileges are expressly designed to render them of none effect. The careful provision made that foreign merchants shall not open hongs in their own name up the country, is obviously made in order that taxes may be imposed upon their trade indirectly through their servants and compradores. In a variety of similar provisions, scrupulous care is taken to leave open a loophole for imposing local transit taxes upon the Chinese dealing in foreign goods. The privilege of travel in the interior for trading purposes is granted to foreigners in such a form only as to make it almost a certainty they cannot avail themselves of it. In fact, in every direction, there is seen to be probability, amounting almost to certainty, that there is no intention on the part of the Chinese to fulfil their obligations under the Convention with any more good faith than they have brought into play with regard to the Treaty; or, in other words, we have no more security for obtaining the half which Sir RUTHERFORD is willing to accept as a compromise for the privileges granted by Treaty, while to cap all, we are to pay the Chinese increased duties on manufactured goods, opium and silk.

Such are the plain facts in connection with the matter; and it is not surprising that, on becoming aware of them, the public have changed the opinion, which they formed from the glowing accounts given in official quarters. Even, however, if there were none of the evidence above noticed that the Chinese are likely to act in no better faith with regard to the Convention then they did with respect to the Treaty, it is surely no argument that, because the Treaty was obtained by force, and the Convention by negotiation, the Chinese will observe the one though they disregarded the other, unless it can be shown that there is a radical difference in principle between them. So far from this being the case, they are identical as to principle, the rule with regard to transit dues, which the Chinese declare they were unable to respect in the Treaty being repeated in the Convention, only in the latter being made applicable in its entirety to half the Treaty Provinces in place of to the whole. If the Chinese are able to carry out the promises in the Convention, they have wilfully broken those in the Treaty. If they have unwillingly broken those in the Treaty, they are unable to carry out their obligations in the Convention.

New York papers of the 25th of February, publish news from Washington to the effect that Rear-Admiral Rowan, commanding the United States Asiatic squadron, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Hongkong, January 14th, that peace and quietness appear to be the rule in that part of the world, with the exception of occasional depredations of pirates and the murder of a missionary "now and then."

The Indian papers to hand by the present mail express a great deal of dissatisfaction with Sir R. Temple's Budget, chiefly, as it appears, on the ground that the Income-tax is raised to 3½ per cent., in order to cover a supposed impending decrease of 1,000,000 rupees on the opium revenue. H.E. the Viceroy too, comes in for his share of criticism in connection with this financial step. Public indignation meetings were being held and resolutions sent home. The Budget and the Finance Minister seem to be thoroughly and equally unpopular.

The *Straits Times* reports that information has been received at Singapore of the total loss of the ship *Helen Nicholson*, from London for Shanghai, with general cargo, in the Straits of Sunda, on the 7th April. An inquiry at the British Consulate at Batavia, acquitted the captain of all blame. The wreck and cargo were sold in Batavia, it is stated, for some 2,000 guilders, but it was found impossible to save anything, owing to the vessel having altered her position.

A copy of the Report of Directors of the Agra Bank to be presented at their meeting on the 4th April, has been forwarded to this Office. The Directors recommend a dividend of 4 per cent. per annum for the half year ending December 31st, 1869, making, with the *ad interim* dividend for the half year ending June 30th 1869, which was at the rate of 7 per cent. annum, a dividend for the whole year of 11 per cent. free of Income-tax, on the paid up Capital. With regard to the Bank's Capital, the Report sets forth that at the close of 1868 it consisted of 40,000 Shares, or £400,000 fully paid-up, and 60,000 shares for £600,000, not paid-up, but which the holders were liable to pay when called on. This the whole Capital is provided for, and there is only one class of shares in the Bank. The Report goes on to announce the arrangements already alluded to for re opening on a footing establishments of the old Bank in China.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.
May 4th.

DRUNK AND DANGEROUS.

James Buckley, of Ireland, and Edward Barrett, of Holland, seamen, were charged by Acting Sergeant 36, C. Johnston, with behaving as follows: He stated that being near the Old House at Home, he saw the first defendant with a sheath knife in his grasp vociferating that he would kill somebody. First defendant was drunk. He told him to put up his knife, to which defendant replied that he did not care, that he had a revolver as well as a knife. He then took him into custody. Two Europeans assembled came to his assistance as defendant resisted. Second defendant, who was also drunk, interfered, and wanted to take first defendant from him and struck him (witness) several times. He broke away from one of the constables, but was pursued and captured. First defendant said that he had the knife in his hand, because two men in the public-house had threatened to beat him; he was in liquor, but had not any intention of hurting any one.

Second defendant stated that he only asked the sergeant if he was a German, because he took him to be a countryman. First defendant fined $5, in default three days' imprisonment; second defendant $2, in default seven days' imprisonment.

ON SUSPICION.

Tang Apoo, a hawker, and Ow Yeung Fook, a compradore of Sassoon, were charged with having certain portraits (photographs) for sale, under suspicious circumstances. Mr. Beyer, a clerk in the firm of Schellhaas & Co., stated that, as he passed through Wanchai, his attention was attracted to a shop window, in which among some portraits exposed for sale, he recognized those of a portion of his family, formerly in China. A search warrant having been granted to him, and executed, there had not been found any other thing the property of the firm. Defendants, who stated that they had honestly bought them from a hawker of small wares, were discharged.

SPOONY.

The Inspector of the Dock Yard Police, Wm. Lyeall, stated that on the 3rd inst., between 1 and 2 p.m., a valuable watch and chain had been stolen from the quarters of one of the engineers residing in the yard, and the same had been reported to the Central Station. An inspector having come from thence to make a search, witness had assisted him, and in the box of the mess cooke, Ing Asam, he being present, a plated spoon was found. This spoon was afterwards identified by the engineer's mess, with which defendant had nothing to do. When it was found, defendant had said it belonged to his master, and that he had intended to clean it, but not having time, had put it into his chest. He stated, that to his knowledge, however, that he found the spoon in the wash-tub, and had put it into his chest to take care of it until he could find its owner. Fined $3, in default two months' imprisonment.

ROBBERY.

The small footed woman, the object of Inspector Grimes' research, was brought up, having been discovered hiding in the Western District of Victoria. It will be remembered that she was suspected of being implicated in the robbery from a godown in Wanchai of two sets of sedan, immediately after which she was missing, and in police parlance "wanted." At three are numerous convictions on the record against this notorious "fouce," who was hoisted with a sentence for a week, to give time for the gathering of evidence.

JACK'S IDEAS ON REPLEVIN.

James Johnston a seaman of the British barque *Pons Emili*, was brought up, charged by Mr. James Ornston, master of the vessel aforesaid, who stated him to have been shipped for six months, which expired on the 24th instant. Being about to sail for Yokohama in two or three days, defendant, on the 2nd instant, had refused work, and demanded his discharge, saying that his time would soon expire, and that he was shipped for six months, or not exceeding, and to be discharged in Hongkong. Defendant was directed to return to his duty, and to apply if he wished, to the Marine Magistrate on the 8th inst.

STEALING.

Chun Achow, of Kwai Shin, a grass cutter, was convicted of the unlawful possession of a silver of tinc, and fined 20s., in default fourteen days' imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION.

Tang Apoo, a chair-coolie, and Wong Akew, a married woman, both of Sutton, who were charged on the 29th of April, with unlawfully assaulting Lei Afoung, a married woman, belonging in the village of Sun Teen, Sinon, and forcibly conveying her on board a fast boat, with intent to take her to Canton against her will, were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $10 each, in default one month's imprisonment, and ordered to find security, each in one householder for $25, to keep the peace for three months.

A freedmaids, a case of refractory chair-coolies persisting in obstructing thoroughfares and resisting police, business any side except the right side, hawkers vending without being duly licensed thereto, Parsian *al fresco*, and other cases without public interest, completed the day's catalogue.

Much alarm has been created in Paris during the last few weeks by a sudden outbreak of smallpox, which has been fatal in many cases, ninety deaths being recorded in one week from this cause. Re-vaccination has been recommended, and is being very extensively adopted by the officials employed in the various Government departments being treated *en masse* at their respective offices.—*London and China Herald, March 17.*

THE NEW CHINA CONVENTION.

DEPUTATION OF HONGKONG HOUSE AND LANDOWNERS TO LORD GRANVILLE.

(*London and China Express.*)

On the 17th March, a deputation of gentlemen owning property in Hongkong waited on the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to urge their objections to that clause in the new Convention which empowers the Chinese Government to appoint a Consul in Hongkong. They were courteously received, and thanked for the information they volunteered; but his Lordship declined to pledge himself to anything. The following full *verbatim* report was prepared specially for our paper:—

The deputation consisted of Mr. J. White, M.P., Mr. W. T. Bridges, Mr. D. Weise, Mr. T. Sutherland, Mr. R. J. Gilman Mr. J. C. Baldwin, Mr. E. H. Michell, Mr. J. Fitzpatrick, Mr. E. J. Ashton, Mr. N. Crawford, Mr. W. Lemann, Mr. C. A. Wyld, Mr. E. A. Macleod, Mr. W. Walkinshaw, Mr. R. D. Sassoon, Mr. O. G. Scott, Mr. J. S. Lapraik, Mr. G. Harper, Mr. Henry H. Kennedy, Mr. W. Lamond, Mr. Adam Scott, Mr. Vuchor, and Mr. G. H. Boston.

Mr. White, in introducing the deputation, said: I had the honour to address a memorial to your Lordship on the 21st of February last, and your Lordship will probably remember that the prayer of that memorial was that you would use your influence to induce the Government to press upon Her Majesty not to ratify Article No. 2 of the supplementary Convention of the Treaty of Tientsin. That article, as your Lordship is aware, gives power to the Chinese Government to appoint Consuls in the British dominions. In reply to the communication I made to your Lordship I received an answer, wherein it was stated that the Colonial office expected a despatch upon the subject of our memorial, and the interview which you have kindly granted since then, you desired to postpone until after you should have received such despatch. Now, I may tell your Lordship, that since then we have heard that that despatch has been received, and likewise subsequent to that period we have obtained from Hongkong, through the ordinary channels of information—the public press and so forth—an account of a public meeting which was held there, and the result of which was the preparation of a memorial to be transmitted through the Governor of Hongkong to your noble colleague the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. I think I may venture to say that I rightly interpret the sentiments of the gentlemen who have accompanied me here, when I state that that memorial is strictly in accordance with their feelings in reference to this question. (Hear.) I should also say that past Governors of Hongkong have expressed similar opinions, and, by the Hongkong papers, I find that on the occasion of the presentation to Sir Richard MacDonnell on the 22nd January in the present year, his Excellency told the deputation that he agreed with them in the prayer of the memorial, and to use his own words, beside, "The peculiar geographical position of Hongkong, and the exceptional nature of the place, rendered it undesirable that there should be an officer at Hongkong—a Chinese Consul—who would almost, without doubt, become a depot over the native community." (Hear.) Well, my Lord, I would say that if you are satisfied with the cogency of the arguments adduced by the Governor of Hongkong in his despatch, I need not take up any more of you Lordship's time, and will only thank you for your courtesy in receiving us; but, if you are not satisfied, I shall be happy to fortify the opinions expressed in the memorial by some further remarks.

Earl Granville: I believe that what the Governor stated is perfectly correct. In regard to any opinion of my own, I should desire not to advance one prematurely; I am in communication with the Foreign-office upon the subject, but I should like to hear all that can be stated, not by every gentleman here, but by one or two of them, in the shape of a representation of the facts of the case. There are, as it seems to me, two points upon which the question turns. One of them is whether there should be a Consul at all, and the other is whether such a Consul, if Government should be inclined to allow the appointment of a Consul, there should be the article you have referred to in the Treaty or not. There is a great difference between allowing a Consul, when asked, and making it a treaty stipulation.

Mr. White: Well, my Lord, I will proceed. I believe we are authorised to mention the name of Sir John Bowring, and he has expressed the same opinion, as an ex-governor, which we express to our memorial. I believe also that other governors, although we are not, perhaps, authorised to use their names, have the same opinion on the subject. I may be allowed to say that I might have appeared before you on this occasion with an array of members of Parliament, but there is a feeling among us that, although we are always glad to back up each other, nevertheless this is a peculiar case which would be invested with no more importance if we had brought a number of members of Parliament with us. We are here as British subjects, who are owners of house property in Hongkong, and as such we are very deeply interested in the prosperity of that colony. I think therefore that any arguments we might adduce would command fully as much attention upon their own merits as if there were backed up by the attendance of a large number of members of Parliament.

Earl Granville: I quite agree with you. In fact, when very large deputations come before a Minister, instead of giving him information they look more like a means of intimidation than a serious but strong presentation of facts for the Minister to consider.

Mr. White: I am glad your Lordship agrees with me. I think we ought not to come here as suppliants to a Minister. I should say that I do not perform the duty of introducing the deputation in a merely formal and perfunctory manner. I am myself deeply interested in the welfare of the colony of Hongkong. The best part of my income is derivable from that colony, and I have had a pecuniary interest in it since its first establishment. Indeed, I may say that I put up the first wooden house there, which I imported from Singapore when the Government establishment was in mud huts, and I have continued to have an interest in the colony, not merely pecuniarily, but sentimentally, ever since. I should say that the memorial I have alluded to is signed, as I happen to know,—for we have taken care that it should really be what it professes to be—by the owners of the house property to the extent of £64,000 per annum on the present rental, would have been much more considerable, indeed, it would have been upwards of £10,000 per annum, if I may judge from my own experience of diminished rentals, only a few years ago. You may, perhaps, not be aware of the fact that, owing to the pressure of taxation and the badness of trade, the colony is in a very depressed condition. Our population there is now five per cent. less than it was ten years ago, and our taxation has increased fourfold; for it must not be forgotten that besides the colony of Hongkong we are also contributors to the Imperial exchequer. I should also state that the majority of the signatures, as your Lordship will see from the memorial, are those of British subjects, most of whom have invested the earnings or savings they have acquired in China in the British colony of Hongkong. There are many of them who are now resident in England, but who derive a large portion of their income from the colony. Among the deputation which I have the honour of bringing under the notice of your Lordship, I may be permitted to particularise Mr. Bridges, who was Acting Colonial Secretary in the colony of Hongkong, and also for some time Attorney General for the colony. We have here, likewise, the representative of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, a gentleman who was a member of the Legislative Council only two years ago; and gentlemen connected with the great banking corporations, and with some of the leading mercantile establishments in Hongkong. I should state that one and all of these gentlemen entertain very grave apprehensions as to the consequences of the ratification of the supplemental Convention of the Treaty of Tientsin. They believe that if that convention should be ratified it will be fatal to the prosperity of the colony of Hongkong. I would point out to your Lordship that this is no trifling question; for, although as landowners it may be comparatively unimportant, nevertheless, there is a much larger question involved, namely, the interests of British commerce. (Hear.) I should here mention what we have learned since the last mail, namely, that we not only represent some 2,000 inhabitants of British and American origin, who are residing in the colony, but, also 120,000 Chinese, for we find from the accounts we have received that to a man these Chinese inhabitants protest against a native official being fixed upon the colony. (Hear.) This, perhaps, may sound strange, but I will give an explanation which I think will satisfy you of the correctness of this remark; but I desire now, in reference to the magnitude of the interests concerned, to point out that, according to the colonial document published by the department over which your Lordship presides, the total tonnage of vessels and departures in the colony of Hongkong may be taken to amount to 2,600,000 tons, and it is there stated also that the tonnage of the native craft amounts to 1,300,000, which is hardly any shows that 50 per cent. to the tonnage employed in the trade of Hongkong belongs to native craft. But beyond this it is also mentioned that there are fleets of small vessels and boats which, from the contiguity of the colony to the mainland, carry on an active and extensive trade between the mainland and the island. From my own acquaintance with the Chinese, I am persuaded that should a Chinese Consul be appointed in Hongkong, he would be sure to levy a contribution on the whole of this trade. Nor is this merely conjectural; for Her Majesty's representative in Peking has not disguised the fact, but has told us that the Consul is to be a revenue officer; and therefore we hold that such an appointment would practically nullify what is the essential condition of Hongkong existence, namely, the fact of its being a free port. (Hear.) I would say even more than that exactions would be made upon the trade, our knowledge of the Chinese character would induce us to go further, and say that not even a single article of provision—not even an egg—would be brought into Hongkong without having to pay toll to the Chinese Consul; and when I state that in the Chinese currency the coin of the realm consists partly of pieces, twenty-five of which go to a penny, your Lordship will not think it an exaggeration when I say that I do not believe a single egg would be brought into the island without having to pay a contribution to the Chinese Consul, should such an official be appointed. I may also venture to say that I think the appointment of a Chinese Consul would be a very premature act. We have all of us been in China, and we know what kind of a Government there is there, and we do not scruple to say that there is no analogy between the Chinese and European Governments. This, indeed, is shown to the world by the very fact that we have been so many years in connection with that country, and we are not now, nor shall be under the terms of the Treaty, on an intimate intercourse with the Chinese. We cannot go where we like, nor can we carry on our trade with any part of China as we wish under this Treaty; and therefore I say that it certainly gives to the Chinese rights which it does not accord to us. Certainly it will allow us to appoint a Consul, but we allow the most unrestricted power of settlement and locomotion to the Chinese. I say that to graft on a semi-barbarous state a European usage which they can hardly comprehend, except for their own purposes, is, I venture to think, quite premature, and in this I am more conjective is shown by the fact that besides adopting the principle of what we may call European reciprocity, China neither considers nor follows European notions. Great Britain, as your Lordship is aware, preserves order in Turkey, and yet Turkey and some other great Powers, and yet we are to accord it to China, which is not in the category, so to speak, of nations to whom it ought to be accorded. With regard to a Consul at Nagasaki, I should be happy to fortify the opinions expressed in the memorial by some further remarks.

Earl Granville: I believe that what the Governor stated is perfectly correct. In regard to any opinion of my own, I should desire not to advance one prematurely; I am in communication with the Foreign-office upon the subject, but I should like to hear all that can be stated, not by every gentleman here, but by one or two of them, in the shape of a representation of the facts of the case. There are, as it seems to me, two points upon which the question turns. One of them is whether there should be a Consul at all, and the other is whether such a Consul, if Government should be inclined to allow the appointment of a Consul, there should be the article you have referred to in the Treaty or not. There is a great difference between allowing a Consul, when asked, and making it a treaty stipulation.

Mr. White: Well, my Lord, I will proceed. I believe we are authorised to mention the name of Sir John Bowring, and he has expressed the same opinion, as an ex-governor, which we express to our memorial. I believe also that other governors, although we are not, perhaps, authorised to use their names, have the same opinion on the subject. I may be allowed to say that I might have appeared before you on this occasion with an array of members of Parliament, but there is a feeling among us that, although we are always glad to back up each other, nevertheless this is a peculiar case which would be invested with no more importance if we had brought a number of members of Parliament with us. We are here as British subjects, who are owners of house property in Hongkong, and as such we are very deeply interested in the prosperity of that colony. I think therefore that any arguments we might adduce would command fully as much attention upon their own merits as if there were backed up by the attendance of a large number of members of Parliament.

Earl Granville: I quite agree with you. In fact, when very large deputations come before a Minister, instead of giving him information they look more like a means of intimidation than a serious but strong presentation of facts for the Minister to consider.

Mr. White: I am glad your Lordship agrees with me. I think we ought not to come here as suppliants to a Minister. I should say that I do not perform the duty of introducing the deputation in a merely formal and perfunctory manner. I am myself deeply interested in the welfare of the colony of Hongkong. The best part of my income is derivable from that colony, and I have had a pecuniary interest in it since its first establishment. Indeed, I may say that I put up the first wooden house there, which I imported from Singapore when the Government establishment was in mud huts, and I have continued to have an interest in the colony, not merely pecuniarily, but sentimentally, ever since. I should say that the memorial I have alluded to is signed, as I happen to know,—for we have taken care that it should really be what it professes to be—by the owners of the house property to the extent of £64,000 per annum on the present rental, would have been much more considerable, indeed, it would have been upwards of £10,000 per annum, if I may judge from my own experience of diminished rentals, only a few years ago. You may, perhaps, not be aware of the fact that, owing to the pressure of taxation and the badness of trade, the colony is in a very depressed condition. Our population there is now five per cent. less than it was ten years ago, and our taxation has increased fourfold; for it must not be forgotten that besides the colony of Hongkong we are also contributors to the Imperial exchequer. I should also state that the majority of the signatures, as your Lordship will see from the memorial, are those of British subjects, most of whom have invested the earnings or savings they have acquired in China in the British colony of Hongkong. There are many of them who are now resident in England, but who derive a large portion of their income from the colony. Among the deputation which I have the honour of bringing under the notice of your Lordship, I may be permitted to particularise Mr. Bridges, who was Acting Colonial Secretary in the colony of Hongkong, and also for some time Attorney General for the colony. We have here, likewise, the representative of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, a gentleman who was a member of the Legislative Council only two years ago; and gentlemen connected with the great banking corporations, and with some of the leading mercantile establishments in Hongkong. I should state that one and all of these gentlemen entertain very grave apprehensions as to the consequences of the ratification of the supplemental Convention of the Treaty of Tientsin. They believe that if that convention should be ratified it will be fatal to the prosperity of the colony of Hongkong. I would point out to your Lordship that this is no trifling question; for, although as landowners it may be comparatively unimportant, nevertheless, there is a much larger question involved, namely, the interests of British commerce. (Hear.) I should here mention what we have learned since the last mail, namely, that we not only represent some 2,000 inhabitants of British and American origin, who are residing in the colony, but, also 120,000 Chinese, for we find from the accounts we have received that to a man these Chinese inhabitants protest against a native official being fixed upon the colony. (Hear.) This, perhaps, may sound strange, but I will give an explanation which I think will satisfy you of the correctness of this remark; but I desire now, in reference to the magnitude of the interests concerned, to point

THE SUBMARINE CABLE IN ASIA.

(*From the New York Times, February 11th.*)

The Committee on Commerce has reported without amendment the bill to encourage telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, or, in other words, the Pacific Cable bill. The project itself is not of one, antedating the purchase of Alaska, and indeed begun, we believe, before the Atlantic cable was laid. In its original shape, however, it relied more on the land route than at present. In those earlier days of submarine telegraphy, the chances of failure in long ocean lines, and the losses which failure involved, induced engineers to plan the shortest possible submarine routes, no matter what additional and costly land connections might have to be added. The tempting proximity of the Northwestern corner of this Continent to the Northeastern corner of Asia was one of the chief inducements for an experiment in that region, and expensive explorations have been made for a line of telegraph to run along the coast through Washington Territory, British Columbia, and a part of Alaska, and thence across to Siberia, and down the opposite Pacific shore.

All this is changed now. The ocean is perhaps the cheaper route. No Pacific "telegraph plateau," we believe has been mapped out with the accuracy claimed for the similar Atlantic bed; and, in a new ocean, with unknown elements entering into the problem, there will still be something doubtful and experimental in the task. But, on the other hand, the chief element of uncertainty as to whether any telegraphic wire could be successfully worked when submerged hundreds or thousands of miles and exposed to ocean currents and to chemical and mechanical changes, has long since been removed. We find, therefore, that though a long line of telegraph was originally projected, and partly built through British Columbia, this forms no part of the new enterprise.

The bill reported by Mr. Corbett provides that the starting point for the cable shall be south of Cape San Juan, in Washington Territory. The line which the American and Asiatic Telegraph Company originally estimated, and to which substantially, we presume, they still adhere, was about 5,000 miles long. But the landing of the Pacific office a great advantage in breaking this long line; and in this respect the enterprise is less hazardous, so far as the establishment of the line is concerned, than its Atlantic predecessors. The distance from San Francisco to Cape San Juan, in Washington Territory, is 700 miles, and this part of the line is already built. There begins the ocean cable proper, which, proceeding northwesterly, finds its first station at Sitka, a distance of 600 miles. Thence proceeding west 500 miles, it touches Kodiak, where we have, or lately had a military post. Thence stretching southwesterly along the Alaskan peninsula and the Aleutian group of islands 450 miles, it touches Onnalaska. From that point it leaves American Islands behind, and 600 miles to the west, reaches the Island of Atton, and still 600 miles more, Yezo, the latter on the Asiatic shore. Another stretch of 800 miles carries it to Hakodadi, in Japan, where its mission proper as an ocean cable may be said to end. But, within northerly wave of 200 miles, it reaches Pocevit, where on the mainland of Asia, it will connect with a branch, already built, of that great Russian overland route which continues to the mouth of the Amoor River. From Pocevit a southerly trend of 650 miles (also submarine) carries the cable to Nagasaki, whence an easterly trend may continue 600 miles to Yokohama, and a westerly one of 450 to Shanghai, the latter to connect with the East India Telegraph Company's system of extending the globe.

These were the stations, we say, and those the distances estimated a year or more ago; and if they have been, or shall be slightly changed, it can only be in the way of improvement. Even as they are, it is clear that an Atlantic cable may be said to end. Put, within northerly wave of 200 miles, it reaches Pocevit, where on the mainland of Asia, it will connect with a branch, already built, of that great Russian overland route which continues to the mouth of the Amoor River. From Pocevit a southerly trend of 650 miles (also submarine) carries the cable may be said to end. Put, within northerly wave of 200 miles, it reaches Pocevit, where on the mainland of Asia, it will connect with a branch, already built, of that great Russian overland route which continues to the mouth of the Amoor River. From Pocevit a southerly trend of 650 miles (also submarine) carries the cable to Nagasaki, whence an easterly trend may continue 600 miles to Yokohama, and a westerly one of 450 to Shanghai, the latter to connect with the East India Telegraph Company's system of extending the globe.

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ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following are further details of some of the more important telegrams of which a summary was given yesterday, together with the less interesting telegrams which, in consequence of pressure of time, were held over:—

LONDON, 6th April.

The *Gazette* contains the appointment of Sir Richard Couch, to the Chief Justice of Calcutta, Sir Michael Westropp, Chief Justice of Bombay, and Mr. James Kernan, Puisne Judge of Madras.

LONDON, 11th April.

Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, delivered his financial statement this evening.

The total revenue of the year 18 9 was.....£75,431,000
and total expenditure was..... 67,564,000
leaving a surplus balance of... 7,869,000
Of this surplus £4,300,000 had been applied to defray the expenses of the Abyssinian expedition, and the remainder had been expended in paying off Exchequer Bonds and buying up Exchequer Bills. £7,900,000 sterling of the National debt had been paid off. Mr. Lowe estimates the revenue of the United Kingdom for the year 1870 at £71,600,000, including a new license for carrying firearms. The expenditure he estimates at £69 113,000 leaving a surplus balance of £4,487,000. In order to reduce the national debt, he proposes to invest Post Office Savings Bank Stock in annuities terminable in 1885. By this operation an annual charge of £980,000 will be incurred, but a surplus of £4,297,000 will be left, which will be available for the reduction of taxation. He proposes to abolish brewer's licenses and other small trading licenses, the tax on playing cards and the 5 per cent. railway passenger duty. With the remaining £4,000,000 he proposes to reduce the Income Tax to four-pence per pound, and the duty on sugar by one-half, and retains a surplus of £331,000.

LONDON, April 12th, (Afternoon.)

The Manchester market is inactive.

7 lbs. Shirtings..... 9s. 4½d.
8½ lbs. ..... 11s. 1½d.
40's Mule Twist ..... 1s. 4½d.

PARIS, April 12th, (Noon.)

The Ministerial crisis continues.

M. Ollivier has announced that the *plebiscitum* will take place on one single day.

The latest telegraphic advices received from Vienna state that M. Pulicke is now engaged in the formation of an Austrian Ministry.

LONDON, April 13th.

Sir Henry Rawlinson was yesterday examined before the Committee inquiring into the working of the Diplomatic service.

He said it was a mistake to place the Consul of Persia under the Indian Department; and added that there was no difficulty in teaching junior officers in India how to discharge the duties.

The House of Commons has adjourned to the 25th April.

To-day's telegrams from Paris state the Ministerial crisis continues. It is believed that the Ministry will remain incomplete till after the *Plebiscitum*, which is fixed to take place between the first and eighth of May.

LONDON, 13th April.

A Government Bill has been introduced in the House of Commons which disfranchises Beverley and Bridgewater.

LONDON, 14th April.

Mr. Graves has given notice that on May 17th, he will move a resolution to the effect that it is desirable the Council of India should embrace among its members persons practically acquainted with the trade and commerce of India.

Latest advices from Vienna state that Count Hohenwart has definitively quitted the French Ministry, in consequence of the refusal of the Emperor Napoleon to modify the article of the Constitution relative to the *plebiscitum*.

A full report of the evidence given by Sir Henry Rawlinson before the Commission inquiring into the Diplomatic Service has been published.

Sir Henry Rawlinson dwelt upon the disadvantages, delays, and complications of the present dual authority relative to Persian affairs, and urged the advisability of placing them solely under the Indian Government.

Sir Henry Rawlinson said the Indian business of the Persian Mission was of the greatest importance.

PARIS, 15th April, (Morning.)

An official decree has been published nominating M. Segris Finance Minister, M. Olivier as interim Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Regide as interim Minister of Public Instruction.

REUTER'S AUSTRALIAN EXPRESS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

MELBOURNE, 29th March.

The Assembly has adopted a resolution instructing the Ministry to take back their Estimates for revision, and the tone of the House is such that the resignation of the Ministry is looked for in the course of the week.

It is currently reported that an arrangement has been come to between Mr. McCulloch and some leaders of the constitutional party, and that the next Government will be the result of powerful coalition.

The operation of the Immigration Regulations has been postponed, owing to the unsettled state of political affairs.

Tenders for the construction of the first portion of the North Railway have been accepted at the rate of £5,245 per mile.

Parliament has voted an annuity of £1,000 to Lady Darling, besides a sum of £5,000 to be divided amongst the children when they come of age.

Draper has been committed for trial on a further charge of embezzling £1,200 from the Commercial Bank.

There has been a large number of suicides in the Colonies during the month.

The prices of wool have been well maintained. Exchange, is the same as last month, 1 per cent. premium for 60 days' sight, money is firm. Several large failures have occurred during the month, but confidence is again restored.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Very heavy floods have been experienced in the Hunter districts, and much damage has been done. The *Floods Relief* committee of 1867 has authorized the expenditure of the balance of the fund, £5,175, in relieving the present distress.

The first steamer for the new Californian route has sailed very full of passengers. The *Sydney* chamber of Commerce has waited upon Government to advocate the establishment of four weekly mail service via California, to alternate with the Suez route.

Business is quiet, prices of wool being well maintained.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Assembly has been dissolved and the Elections are now proceeding.

Gold has been discovered in quartz mines recently opened up.

Breadstuffs equal to 8,500 tons of flour, have been exported since the harvest.

Quicksilver has been discovered on the Mount Barker road.

The corn market is firm, price of wheat 5/2 to 5/2½ per bushel.

NEW ZEALAND.

News from the seat of war is not satisfactory. Tikooti has again eluded his pursuers. It is stated that Colonels McDonnell and Fraser have both been relieved of their commands, pending an inquiry into the cause of Tikooti's escape.

A TERRIBLE STORY.—The lovers of sensational romance were provided with a story in the newspapers the other day which was more sensational than fiction. At an inquest at Thames Ditton on a lady, who was found dead in her bed, it came out in evidence that her son, a little child of five years old, had been for some days living in the house and sleeping in the same bed with the corpse of his mother. The mother and child had apparently been living in the house alone; the child was seen about as usual, but the mother did not appear, and a neighbour asked the little fellow after his mother. He replied that his mother was lying in bed, and did not speak to him, and even lay by in bed with her she was like a lump of ice. "Perhaps she is dead," said the neighbour. "I think so too," said the little fellow; "for she is so cold, and I cannot get her to speak at all." On entering the bedroom the poor woman was found as the child described, and it was evident that she had been dead for some days.

"THE TIMES" ON THE MERCHANTS' REJOINDER.

We publish in our outer sheet this morning the reply of the China merchants in London to the statement recently made by Lord Clarendon respecting the new Convention. It is a very able letter, and renders it extremely difficult to form a definite opinion on the case. The new Convention is like the silk now before the House of Lords, which, as Lord Chelmsford says, "breaks out in an unparalleled number of places." It had been driven down to two points—the silk duty and the transit dues. The simplest point of discrepancy relates to the duty on silk. The export duty on this article is increased by the Convention, and the merchants naturally remonstrated. Lord Clarendon replied that the increase was unavoidable if the British Government were to abide by the existing treaties. In other words, we agreed by the Treaty of Tientsin to pay a duty of five per cent. on the value of silk. For convenience, a fixed charge was calculated ten years ago according to the value of silk at that date. The value has now increased, and the period of revision having arrived, the Chinese having a right to demand that the fixed charge of the tariff shall be augmented. The reply of the merchants is scarcely credible. They admit the soundness of the argument, but they point out that "this five per cent. basis was made applicable, not to silk only, but to every other article equally with silk." If, therefore, the tariff was revised with respect to silk, it should equally have been revised with respect to other articles of trade; but in this case what would have been the consequence? The merchants represent that, while the value of silk has risen, the value of tea has fallen, and that the specific duty, now levied upon tea, "is not less than 12½ per cent. upon the average first cost of the article." If, therefore the specific tariff was to be revised, while the duty on silk had to be augmented, that on tea should have been materially diminished. The Chinese, it would appear, have had the audacious to ask for a revision in their own favour, but the British representative has failed to exhibit a similar vigilance on behalf of his own countrymen. As we have said, this would indicate a remissness it is difficult to believe; and our domestic discussions on the duty render us somewhat incredulous of all percentage calculations. But if it is possible to calculate a percentage on silk, we suppose it is equally possible to calculate it on tea; and the case of the merchants is sufficiently substantial to require a distinct explanation.

There remains the question of the transit dues, and here again the memorialists and the Government agree in some substantial matters of fact. Lord Clarendon's reply imported a totally unexpected consideration into the discussion. He urged that to "no commercial treaty was any attempt made to restrain a foreign Government from the right of levying municipal taxes on articles of trade. Nothing was stipulated except that such taxes should be equally levied on native and on British produce. The old transit pass, therefore, according to Lord Clarendon, in no way secured our goods from municipal taxation in the interior of China, if the Chinese thought fit to impose it on all goods of a similar character. He admitted that a contrary impression had arisen, and had even been entertained by Her Majesty's representatives; but he considered that neither law nor the practice of civilised Governments would maintain it. This seemed conclusive, but the merchants have a very effective reply. They observe, in the first place, that by Lord Clarendon's own account, the present Convention does restrain the Chinese Government from imposing municipal taxes in certain provinces; and if such a restriction was actually in force under the new treaty, it is conceivable under the old one. But they further adduce not merely the vague opinions of Her Majesty's representatives, but the definite explanations of Wong-cheng, Wong-liyen, Wong-chi, Wong-ting-yow, and Wong-yow, these were divided in eight Shares, of which Wong-yow held one Share. As the Kee-Cheong-Wing shop in Hongkong, and Kwong-Kee, Foreign goods shop in Canton, closed their business since the 2nd moon, leaving many debts due and unpaid in Hongkong, and as the said Wong-yow was a shareholder in the ownership of the two shops, his one share in the business of the said Kwong-shing and Shang-kee shops has been settled, and the capital and interest and profit arising out of his one share have been paid over to Mr. Gardiwell, Solicitor, for distribution among the Creditors of the said Kee-cheong-wing and Kwong-kee. There are now only seven shares in Kwong-shing and Shang-kee shops, and the partners are the undersigned. The interest of Wong-yow in the said two shops has therefore ceased, and in future all the business, goods and debts of the said two shops will be managed by the undersigned.

WONG-CHEE, WONG-LUEN,
& WONG-CHI, & WONG-TING-YOW.
of Kwong-shing and Shang-kee shops.
2w 752. Hongkong, 21st April, 1870.

MR. SPARROW KNIGHT has a book in publishing in the Press, to contain about 300 pages, general useful information on China. Reports on Coals furnished by Mr. Daniels, Chief Engineer of Sir Henry Keppel's flag-ship. Map of Pekingon large scale. Communications furnished by the Chinese Minister for publication. Reports on Trade. Communications made to the Chinese Government. Communications made to Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.M.G. some general useful notes on Chinese matters. Plans of Amoy, and the Treaties with the Chinese Government will be included (in English and Chinese), the Tariff &c., Conversations with the United States Minister on Chinese subjects. Conversation with the Governor General of Hoo-Pei and Hu-Nan, some general useful information, as productions, &c. The book will be a useful book. The subscription $5 per copy. The book will be dedicated to the Lord Robert Montagu, M.P. [tf 127

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE.—POCKET FORM.

REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

NOTICE.

AGGRESSION of the law, it is thought, is frequently committed from ignorance, and the regulations of the law must therefore be made public before they can be known. The undersigned having obtained the sole privilege of preparing and selling prepared opium, they fear that many merchants and traders, distant and local, purely from ignorance, may infringe the British law, and thereby lose their money, in addition to heavy fines that may be imposed upon them. This is a source of great anxiety to the undersigned, and for the general information of the public, they now set forth two sections of Ordinance 1858, relating to prepared opium. They are as follows:—

VII.—It shall be the duty of every person selling or retailing prepared opium under this Ordinance, to deliver therewith a sealed certificate specifying the amount sold, which certificate shall be evidence of the facts therein stated, and shall not be transferable.

VIII.—No person shall bring into this colony, or the waters thereof, or (except in cases to which section VII. applies) have in his possession or custody within the same any prepared opium.

Action will be taken against any person infringing the above sections for severe punishment, and no relaxation will be shown.

YAN WO & Co.,
Opium Farmers

3m 338 Hongkong, 18th February, 1870.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870.

NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1870 is now ready for Delivery.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents and Port Directories only, at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. Brown & Co., Swatow.
" Wilson, Nicholls & Co., Amoy.
" Rodge & Co., Foochow.
" Lane, Crawford & Co., Shanghai.
" Kelly & Co., do.
" Wachtels, Gross & Co., Japan.
Mr. L. P. Fisher, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

Clan Alpine.—For Hongkong.....1,590
Singapore..... 5
Penang..... 5
S. or H'kong 35
P. or S'pore..... 60
Total.....1,695 chts.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old..... 36 prem.
New ..... 25 prem.
H'kong & W'poo Dock..... 5 dis.
H'kong C'ton & Macao Steam Boat Shares.....32 prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co., Tls. 44 prem.
China and Straits Steam Navigation, par nom.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits S. S. Co.....par, nom
Union Insurance Society of Canton.....$1,500, *ex. div.*
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares.....$1,000 to $1,700 prem.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares.....$195 prem. per s.
Victoria Fire.....$20 prem.
China Fire.....$22 prem.
China & Japan Marine Insurance Tls. 10 prem.
Hongkong Gas.....$16 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Shares.....65 dis.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Co.,.....$12 50 per share.
Hongkong Distillery Co.,.....$50 per share.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/6
Credits, at 6 months' sight.... 4/8½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/8½
Bank Bills on demand.....4/9½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight.....74½
Private, 30 days' sight.....75½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226
" BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226

SALES ON 4TH MAY, 1870.

As reported by Chinese.

White Sugar, 160 bags, $7.27, by Kin Hing Cheong to Shanghai merchant.

Brown Sugar, 150 bags, at Tls. 3 1 3., by Kin Hing Cheong to Hongkong merchant.

Copper Bars, 17 bundles, at $23.20, by Fook Mow Loong to Hongkong merchant.

Sugar Candy, 100 bags, at $10.07, by Fook Mow Loong to Hongkong merchants.

T-Cloth, 8lbs 500 pieces, at $2.60, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

T-Cloth, 7lbs. 1,000 pieces, at $2.32, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Quicksilver, 150 picals, at $64, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Dried Lily Flowers, 20 picals, at $10.60, by Kwong Hing Cheong to travelling merchant.

China Root, 10 picals, at $21.00, by Tak Hing to Pakhoi merchant.

Black Date, 40 picals, at 7 ls. 2.3.0., by Chun Chung to travelling merchant.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. S. FISCHER, in our Firm, ceased on the 25th of April, 1870.

FARRELMANN & FISCHER.

MR. G. FARRELMANN will carry on the business on the same premises, under the Style and Firm of FARRELMANN & Co.
1m 805 Hongkong, 30th April, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCIS GILMAN has been duly authorized to sign our Firm in China and Japan.

GILMAN & Co.
3m 813 Hongkong, 1st May, 1870.

THE Undersigned have this day established themselves in this Colony under the Firm or Style of

D. L. NORONHA & Co.,
as Auctioneers and General Commission Agents.

DIOGLECIANO L. NORONHA,
BAZILIO LOPEZ.
1m 814 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. DIOGLECIANO L. NORONHA in our firm ceases this day.

NORONHA & SONS.
7d 815 Hongkong, 30th April, 1870.

HOTEL D'EUROPE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr J. CHEREANY in our firm, ceased on the 31st of March last.

E. ESTARICO & Co.

MR. J. DEFRIES is admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st of April, 1870.

E. ESTARICO & Co.
1m 734 Hongkong, 18th April, 1870.

MR. T. B. HOOPER is authorized to act as Surveyor to French Lloyds from this date until further notice.

ROBT. McMURDO,
Surveyor to French Lloyds.
1m 673 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. W. H. FOSTER, Jr., in our firm, ceases this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
2m 518 Hongkong, 12th March, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. ARTHUR WELLESLEY WALKINSHAW was admitted a partner in our Firm on the 1st of January last.

TURNER & Co.
tf 522 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Hankow.

The business at our agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang, and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 182 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this port as a Ship Broker and Commission Agent.

D. MUNRO.
tf 102 Amoy, January, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM PROFIST in our Firm ceased on the 31st of Dec. 1868, and Mr. OTTO CHRISTIAN BEHN and Mr. JOHANNES F. CORDES are admitted Partners therein from this date.

Mr. F. LANGER and Mr. C. W. SIEGFRIED, have been authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.
6m 14 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS R. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. PRICKEL & Co.
tf 2092 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. W. SCOTT FITZ is this day admitted a partner in our firm. Mr. R. S. DANA retires, his interest ceasing on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 68 China, 1st January, 1870.

MR. FRITZ RAP has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
tf 1166 Hongkong, 11th June, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. R. H. WARDEN is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1311 China, 1st December, 1869

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a Public Accountant, Average Adjuster, and General Commission Agent.

C. LANGDON DAVIES.
tf 1243 Hongkong, 1st July, 1868.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASSFOUNDERS.
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST AND NILLAN LANE,
tf 696 Hongkong, 29th March, 1870.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY, LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REPITTED.
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig

"GRAVINA,"

Barcelo, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 760 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870.

FOR MELBOURNE, *(direct).*

THE British ship

"JOSHUA BATES,"

will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.
tf 670 Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American ship

"SARDIS,"

Capt. Cunningham, will have dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
2m 637 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

FOR SYDNEY, *direct.*

THE British barque

"HENRY MILLER,"

Capt. Dickson, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.
tf 592 Hongkong, 29th March, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American ship

"WITCH OF THE WAVE,"

Captain Batchelder, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 215. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE 4 French Ship

"DIANA,"

Chocasne, Master, of 798 Tons Register. Apply to

GRÜN & Co.
tf 833 Hongkong, 4th May, 1870.

VON BARGEN & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS & STOREKEEPERS,
SAIGON.

BEG to call the attention of Masters of vessels, and others visiting the above port, to their having constantly on hand every description of Shipchandlery and other Stores, which they supply at prices equal to those charged for at Hongkong and Singapore.
tf 494 Saigon, February, 1870.

CARD.

W. H. FOSTER, JR.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA. [Ap. 4
6m 646]

NOTICE.

RENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED with despatch, and DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENT issued and executed.
SECURITY REQUIRED.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, Wyndham Street
tf 338 Hongkong, 18th February, 1868.

KWONG-SHING Office, at *Queen's Road West*, Hongkong, and SHANG KEE, Foreign goods shop, in Canton, were established in the 11th year of Hien fung; the partners were Wong-chee, Wong-liyen, Wong-chi, Wong-ting-yow, and Wong-yow, these were divided in eight Shares, of which Wong-yow held one Share. As the Kee-Cheong-Wing shop in Hongkong, and Kwong-Kee, Foreign goods shop in Canton, closed their business since the 2nd moon, leaving many debts due and unpaid in Hongkong, and as the said Wong-yow was a shareholder in the ownership of the two shops, his one share in the business of the said Kwong-shing and Shang-kee shops has been settled, and the capital and interest and profit arising out of his one share have been paid over to Mr. Gardiwell, Solicitor, for distribution among the Creditors of the said Kee-cheong-wing and Kwong-kee. There are now only seven shares in Kwong-shing and Shang-kee shops, and the partners are the undersigned. The interest of Wong-yow in the said two shops has therefore ceased, and in future all the business, goods and debts of the said two shops will be managed by the undersigned.

WONG-CHEE, WONG-LUEN,
& WONG-CHI, & WONG-TING-YOW.
of Kwong-shing and Shang-kee shops.
2w 752. Hongkong, 21st April, 1870.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
SAN FRANCISCO	Witch of the Wave	Batchelder	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sardis	Cunningham	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE	Joshua Bates		Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SYDNEY	Henry Miller	Dickson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Gravina	Barcelo	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Aden (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Formosa (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On Saturday, at 4 P.M.
Do. Do. Do.	Douglas (str.)	Toppin	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS,
HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS
MILLINERS, TAILORS,
AND
OUTFITTERS,

Beg to inform the inhabitants of Hongkong and Coast Ports, that their undermentioned Departments are well supplied with the latest designs for the Spring Trade.

DRESSES.

In Black and Colored MOIRE, Plain & Fancy SILKS, FOULARDS, POPLINS, &c.

BLACK GLACES.

BLACK GRENADINES AND BAREGES.

in Plain and Fancy.

FRENCH PRINTED MUSLIN AND JACCONETS.

WHITE AND FANCY PIQUES.

QUILTINGS.

PRINTED ALPACCAS.

BLACK MERINOS, ALPACCAS, AND PARAMATTAS.

A large lot of
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS,
newest sty'es.

MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS,
of the fashionable fashions.

Dressmaking under the superintendence of a practical
WEST END DRESSMAKER.

UNDERCLOTHING.

Every description kept in Stock, from Infant to Ladies' size.

STAYS AND GRINOLINES.

MUSLIN AND LACE GARIBALDIES AND JACKETS.

HOSIERY.

WHITE AND COLORED SOCKS,
in every size.

LADIES' HOSIERY,
in White Cotton, Lisle, and Silk.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S INDIA GAUZE VESTS.

HABERDASHERY.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

DRESS AND MANTLE TRIMMINGS.

MUSLINS AND LININGS,
of all kinds.

HAIR BRUSHES, SOAP, AND PERFUMERY.

BRANCH HOUSE:
CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

Ex "Overland Mail" and S S. "Nestor."

MISS ROSE has just received a nice assortment of Ladies' fashionable HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUFFLES, Sash RIBBONS, JACKETS, Small CRINOLINES, Opera HOODS, Children's Woollen JACKETS, GAITERS, COMFORTERS.

Also,

A large assortment of WOOLWORK (completed and finished);—CUSHIONS, SLIPPERS, PIANO and Fender STOOLS, MATS, Embroidered Table COVERS, Hearth RUGS, &c., &c.

Also,

Gentlemen's fashionable HATS (Christy's), Dawson's BOOTS, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Coloured KID GLOVES.

Received per P. & O. Steamer *Tanjore*:—Fashionable BONNETS, HATS, WREATHS for the Hair. A choice assortment of Dress TRIMMINGS. Fancy & Silk DRESSES, in all colors, suitable for the Races.

WELLINGTON STREET.
Opposite the Roman Catholic Church.
tf 110 Hongkong, 15th February, 1870.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
" BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, of Jules Mumm & Co. and De St. Marceaux & Co., in qts. and pts.
SHERRY, Chillingworth's, Ritchie, London Club, and other brands.
BRAUGHT ALE, of Allsopp's, Dawson, and Younger.
BOTTLED ALE, of Bass and Allsopp.
STOUT, in quarts and pints.

Also,

Small Invoices of WIRE ROPE, Boiler and Roofing Felt. Apply to

ROD. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 1496 Hongkong, 7th August, 1869.

FOR SALE,

Arrived per "Tales of the South."

3 BROADWOOD & SONS PIANOFORTES in Solid Mahogany.
1 SEMI-GRAND, } Selected for this
1 COTTAGE-GRAND, } climate.
1 COTTAGE (upright,)

For particulars, address A.B.C., care of this paper.
tf 289 Hongkong, 10th February, 1870.

CHAMPAGNE.—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.
tf 1691 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

FOR SALE.

DRAUGHT PORTER, in Kilderkins.
Apply to
HOWARD HODGES.
tf 1022

FOR SALE.

FRESH CALIFORNIAN HAY and OATS.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1610 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1869.

FOR SALE.

100 BRASS BOILER TUBES, 5 ft. 3 in. by 2½ inches.
Apply to the undersigned.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent.
Commercial Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
tf 425 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.

By Dr. Dryan, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. Williams' Orthography.

Price: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

By Steamer "Comiral."

ALEXANDRE BOYER

HAS received a large Assortment of Goods, suitable for the season.

JACCONET AND MUSLIN DRESSES
of the last fashions

French Figured and Printed PERCALES.
Assorted Flounel Gauze TRIMMINGS.
Ladies' STRAW HATS.
Trimmed and Untrimmed Rich Black Corded SILK LLAMAS.
THREAD GLOVES, White & Coloured.
A fine Assortment of BLACK LACE.
French and English PERFUMES, from the best makers.
BLACK FRENCH MERINOS.
English PARAMATTAS, for Gentlemen's COATS.
White LINEN DRILL and DUCK for PANTALOONS.
Gentlemen's GREY FELT HATS, &c., &c.
Ladies' DRESSMAKING.
33, *Queen's Road,*
late
BOWRA & Co.'s PREMISES.
tf 2268 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

By the last French Mail,

ALEXANDER BOYER,

HAS received, also, a large Assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's KID BOOTS: Fancy White Straw *Sailors'* HATS, both for gentlemen and children.

White and Colored SOCKS, &c., &c.
tf 829 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1870.

FOR SALE.

Just landed, ex str "Tel King."

A SMALL Invoice of Crosse & Blackwell's STORES, consisting of:—

Assorted PICKLES, Assorted SAUCES, French OLIVES, and Salad OIL, Durham MUSTARD, Tart FRUITS, JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, Potted MEATS, Oxford and Bologna SAUSAGES, MACKEREL, SALMON, HADDOCKS, OYSTERS, BLOATERS, TAPIOCA, ARROWROOT, SAGO, BARLEY, Assorted MEATS, SOUPS, VEGETABLES, &c., &c.

CURDES & Co.
tf 751 Hongkong, 21st April, 1870.

FOR SALE.

DOMECQ'S SHERRY, bottled by Henry Ritchie, in 1 and 2 dozen cases, and in Octaves and Quarter casks.

Palacio & Co., of Xeres.
DRY AMONTILLADO SHERRY.

CLARET and COGNAC.
Apply to
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 214 Hongkong, 26th February, 1869.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

MUST BE CLOSED ON 1ST MARCH, 1870.

A. ULLMANN begs respectfully to inform his friends and the Public of Hongkong, that he is selling off his valuable Stock of Clothing, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Performing Birds, &c., &c., at Auction prices, in consequence of his retiring from business. The above stock comprises a fine assortment of new goods, ex late arrivals, also a superior stock of Japanese Ware.

All outstanding accounts must be paid, and all claims collected; before the above date.

Nos. 96 and 98, Bonnar Europeen,
Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
tf 1599 Hongkong, 18th March, 1869.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS' Merchant Navy } CANVAS.
Navy Boiled }
Long Pale }
Crown }

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW READY.

IMPROVED QUANTO.
ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR accurate and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and science generally, which are a special offence of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming excellent reading for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Punti and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its militarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRÜBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

L. PRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
tf1422] QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ap]

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOJAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869.

LEONARD BARNES.
GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKER,
(By appointment).

Funerals entrusted to his care will be properly and economically conducted.

Head Stones cut and erected.

Spring Gardens,
Opposite Messrs. Bell, Pawlan & Co.
tf 755 Hongkong, 15th April, 1869.

TUCK-LEE,
SHIPCHANDLER, COMPRADORE, AND FAMILY GROCER,
No. 38, PRAYA, HONGKONG.

Families and Shipping furnished with every kind of Supplies. Ballast and Water provided at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—*Hongkong Beef.* [1y 2108

Intimations.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—

The Colonial-Secretary,
The Honourable W. Keswick, Esq.
Geo. Heard, Esq.,
The Superintendent

Extracts.

Sunday Toys.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The following mysterious communication appeared in the Queen recently. It has reference, we suppose, to an inquiry made in that journal, to which we adverted a few days ago, as to unobjectionable Sunday *toys* for a child aged fourteen months. It is headed "Sunday Toys":—

A writer in the *Nonconformist* has the following sensible remarks upon this subject:—Sunday play, a Sabbatic game is a godsend. For we may not set ourselves to beat down this physical vitality as if it were a moral fault. We may not think to please the God of grace by disregarding the God of nature. The soul must not be permitted to keep its Sabbath at the expense of the body. I am not going to plunge into the Sabbath question. I only want to 'assume' dull parents and guardians with a Sunday entertainment that feeds the imagination, uses the hands, creates amusement, and at the same time impresses Scripture narratives on the memory, and aids the great purpose of the day. I have a couple of hundred wooden bricks and half bricks, and a Noah's ark. These are strictly reserved for Sunday clothes and Sunday puddings. With these bricks and animals we illustrate Scripture narratives. Last Sunday evening we had Rahab letting the spies down from the wall. The building of Jericho was a serious work. My construction was Rahab's house on the wall, and the spies in the act of descending in a basket, improvised of Cardboard. On a former occasion we had the conversion of St. Paul. In one corner of the table was Jerusalem; in the opposite corner Damascus, with 'the street called Straight,' and Ananias just going into his house. Paul lay prostrate on the ground, just fallen from a horse much too small for him, and surrounded. I regret to say, by Shem, Ham and Japhet; but trifling inconsistencies like these are easily overcome by the victorious fancy of a child. Next Sunday we shall have the disciples in the lake of Galilee. The tablecloth will form the water, and I will be arranged for the occasion in waves. Round about with the bricks we shall make the shore, putting Nazareth and other towns in their proper situations. How say, O parents and guardians, have I not given some of you an idea? Go and prosper with it. A dinner will soon make you the bricks of elm or oak. Noah's arks are cheap; and you will find in the very heart of the play many unexpected opportunities of fixing Scripture narratives and their spiritual lessons on the children's minds, while they receive all as part of the sacred play. —(Signed) E. P."

The writer might carry out the idea still further by illustrating Scripture texts in his own person. For instance, he might improvise a pit, get into it himself with a chair to represent an ox, and let his children pull them both out on a Sunday evening.

Admiral Rous on Turf Reform.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

Any letter from Admiral Rous upon questions connected with the Turf is sure to be very generally read and quoted. We may rely upon it that a great many men, who from their opinions as they go, will do their very best to master "the Admiral's" drift, that they may reflect his ideas for the enlightenment of their own circles. It is a pity, then, that it is somewhat more obscure than it need have been, and that so undeniably sound an authority should have expressed himself so very oracularly. Admiral Rous concludes in Cassandra's vein, intimating that for long he has been crying aloud against the baleful consequences of heavy betting. Scandal tells us that no man has much regarded him, and yet he begins with an onslaught on Sir Joseph Hawley, who it keenly alive to the same fact, and bestirring himself actively to prevent so deplorable a consummation. As sportsmen, the one and the other stand above reproach, and may be well supposed to have equally at heart the best interest of the sport he has done much for. But, as it seems to us, the difference between them is this—Sir Joseph analyzes the crowd on the racecourse with its component elements, while Admiral Rous accepts them indiscriminately, on their own showing and shouting, as the friends and patrons of the Turf. Sir Joseph declares that "racing is no longer a national sport." The Admiral takes exception to the statement because "the followers and admirers of the Turf have increased 2,000 per cent." during his time. Very likely they have, yet the frequenters of Newmarket in the generation before the days of railways would scarcely have hailed as fellow-sportsmen those unwashed East-enders who crowd the runs on a Hampton race day or the over-dressed Cockneys who swarm on the hill at Epsom—still less the roughs and shabby-genteels who block the pavements in the Strand and Fleet-street in front of the offices of the sporting papers when the telegraph wires are about to flash the results of a great race. Admiral Rous practically defends the institution *en bloc*, and rather glories than otherwise in the imposing exterior of the edifice. Sir Joseph says, what most of us agree with him in, that in sham and stucco, dry-rot in the beams and crumbling at the foundation. In fact, Sir Joseph discriminates between betting and gambling. Certainly he is of one mind with his critic in believing betting to be an English taste which is likely to outlive the English nation; but his resolution is professedly levelled at the men who know as much of the points of a horse as of a hippopotamus, who stake upon certain names of animals as they would upon spades or clubs, and who, playing to win, do their best to mark the cards and to cog the dice. No one would laugh more heartily or equally than these gentlemen themselves at the idea of their encouraging fair play or desiring to see the best horse win. They reduce the fairly honest man with a taste for horseflesh and betting to the dilemma of either sacrificing his principles or his money—probably one and the other—when he attempts to live with them. The consequence is, unless he has the exceptional knowledge of an Admiral Rous or a Sir Joseph Hawley, he must either leave the Turf more or less searched, or become one of the robbers. In either case, the tendency is to drive real sportsmen up to the roof of the grand stand, and leave the ring, the stables, and the paddocks to the flats, and the sharps who fleece them.

Admiral Rous tells us, in fact, that heavy plunging was the blessing, as it was the pride, of the Turf. The great sums at stake stimulated the breeder to produce the articles. Racehorses, however, fell 50 per cent. this year, and in future "the breeders will not consider it a good speculation to breed by first-class stallions." Even if this theory be true one, we may submit that the stimulus was scarcely a sound, and assuredly is the nature of things could not be a permanent one. The pace was much too good to last, and even had the taste for racing been more general among our peers and millionaires than it unfortunately was, few years more or less would have used up all the dukes, marquises, &c., of horsy proclivities, and transferred their property to another class who would demand admission in their turn. We are almost inclined to say, better the breeders be not only partially but wholly ruined, and the breed of racehorses as well, than that the one and the other should flourish at such a cost. But it is hard to be persuaded that even were another shilling never risked beyond the entries, the price of horses would decline so heavily as that competition between breeders should not give us articles as good as we have ever had yet. It is in the interest of the bookmakers, apparently, that the Admiral defends the system of P. P.; but it is precisely bookmakers, as such, the blow is meant to strike. Laying the odds painfully against two and twenty horses a man has never seen and scarcely heard of may possibly show a strong appreciation of a handsome cheque safely come by, but scarcely an enthusiasm for horse-flesh. And although there may be exceptions fairly taken on some points to the proposal to sweep it away, make P. P. here into severe penalties, yet common sense tells one it is a proposal that will in a very great measure answer its intended end. The remedy may be a rough, but it is a ready one, and that is the great thing after all. The Admiral's final objection, that the Jockey Club is powerless to deal with bets, involves, if there is anything in it, only the necessity of Sir Joseph submitting a preliminary resolution on this subject as matter of form. The Club can declare itself competent as it pronounced itself incompetent, for, its laws are not like those of the Medes and Persians. If the majority are inclined to give a favourable consideration to Sir Joseph's proposal, the majority can place itself in a position to consider it. If Sir Joseph, as the Admiral surmises, cannot count even upon a seconder, he will merely discover his impotency in an earlier stage of the proceedings. But we hope better things, and are indeed a good deal encouraged by Admiral Rous's own language in his closing sentences—that if to say, if we interpret them aright. For it appears the obstacle standing Sir Joseph Hawley in the face—that of the Club's incompetency to discuss matters relating to betting—does not daunt the Admiral himself, who, in certain circumstances, is prepared to propose that any member of the Club who wins over £50,000 on a single race shall be expelled from it. In the meantime, although we doubt not both gentlemen have the interest of the Turf equally at heart, our sympathies we confess are with Sir Joseph Hawley, as the more practical and clear-sighted reformer.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE, No. 12, *Shelley Street*, 4 Rooms, Bath Rooms, Out Houses, &c. Gas and Water laid on. Rent, $40 per month. Apply to

THOS. HOWARD.

1w 806 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1870.

TO LET,

(With immediate possession).

NO 1, Peebble Terrace, *Elgin Street*. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 802 Hongkong, 30th April, 1870.

TO LET.

THE Spacious Family Residence in *Bonham Road*, lately occupied by R. McMURDO, Esq., with Stabling and Garden attached, Gas and Water laid all over the House and Offices.

The Houses, No. 2, 3, 4, and 5, *West Terrace, Caine Road*, containing 4 Rooms each, with Bath Rooms, Outhouses, &c. Apply to

THOMAS WALLACE.

Kent Point.

tf 769 Hongkong, 27th April, 1870.

TO LET,

From 1st June, 1870.

HOUSE No. 10, *Arbuthnot Road*, known as "The Bay View." Water and Gas laid on, and with immediate possession.

HOUSE No. 14, *Wyndham Street*, Water laid. Apply to

J. A. DE CARVALHO.

tf 774 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870.

TO LET,

Detached.

NULLAH SIDE, *Bonham Road West*, containing 8 Rooms, Garden and Croquet Ground. Water laid on. Apply to

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

47, Wyndham Street.

tf 740 Hongkong, 20th April, 1870.

TO LET.

Possession on 1st May.

THE Offices at present in the occupation of R. McMURDO, Esq. Apply to

THOS. HUNT & Co.

tf 667 Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

TO LET.

THE GODOWN and OFFICE ROOM at our Premises, facing *Wellington Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. GUEDES & Co.

SANDER & Co.

tf 614 Hongkong, 31st March, 1870.

TO LET,

(From 1st April next.)

THE Commodious Residence known as Elgin House, in Caine Road West, formerly occupied by Capt. Gillson.

For particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 488 Hongkong, 19th March, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1869.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

NO. 4, Peebble Terrace, *Elgin Street*. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1868 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

TO LET,

(With immediate possession).

A BUNGALOW at *Pokefoolum*. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1683 Hongkong, 1st September, 1869.

TO BE LET,

With Possession on 1st Oct. next.

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, HOGER & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET,

(With immediate possession.)

SEVERAL Strong commodious GODOWNS, very conveniently situated on Marine Lot No. 62, between Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co.'s premises and Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Wharf.

For Particulars, apply to

A. McLEOD,

At Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.

tf 829 Hongkong, 26th April, 1869.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession.)

THE commodious three-storied HOUSE, No. 1, *Wyndham Street*, lately in the occupation of Messrs. BORNETT & Co. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2348 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET.

TWO FLOORS of a HOUSE in *Queen's Road*, well situated.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 226 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1870.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on storage in their close GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street*.

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 612 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.

(With possession on 1st January next).

THE very desirable Business PREMISES, situated the corner of *D'Aguilar Street* and *Wellington Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. A. BOYES & Co. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2347 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET.

THAT commodious family residence in *Bonham Road*, known as "Persepolis," containing 12 Rooms, healthy basement story, Bath rooms, Coach House and Stable, Gas and Water laid on.

Also, Croquet ground, Flower and Vegetable garden. Apply to

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

47, Wyndham Street.

tf 1080 Hongkong, 4th June, 1869.

G. DA SILVEIRA,

JEWELLER AND WATCH MAKER,

2 doors past the Hongkong Dispensary.

QUEEN'S ROAD,

tf 926 HONGKONG. [May 11

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF HENRY DAVIS MARGESSON, DECEASED.

LETTERS of Administration, with the will annexed, of the Estate of Henry Davis Margesson, late of Hongkong and Macao, Merchant, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, to the Undersigned, as Attorney for the Executors, all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay the amount of their debts to the undersigned without delay, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are required to send in particulars thereof, with vouchers, to the undersigned (addressed to the care of T. G. LINSTEAD) on or before the Thirtieth day of June next, after which date no claims will be admitted.

Dated the Third day of December, A.D., 1869.

W. KESWICK,
T. G. LINSTEAD,

tf 2292 *Administrators.*

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY

SHOULD BE THE FIRST CONSIDERATION IN INSURANCE TRANSACTIONS.

THE Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their insurers:—

THE CAPITAL

of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assured, is

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The amount actually paid up is £238,495. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows:—

Invested Funds of the Royal Insurance Company, 30th June, 1868.

	£	
Real Property owned by the Company	£219,571	11 3
Mortgages on Freehold Property £39,000 Reduced 3 per cent.	33,500	0 0
Canada Government 5 per cent. Debentures	29,085	1 3
India Government 5 per cent. Debentures	100,000	0 0
English Railway Debenture Bonds	59,999	17 7
First-class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks	325,476	11 11
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, which are obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts	145,580	12 6
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	62,341	14 8
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.	10,000	0 0
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation	5,160	0 0
United States Government Stocks	101,336	7 10
Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock	31,106	11 6
Short Loans on debentures, English Dividend-paying Stocks, with margins from 20 to 50 per cent. on market values	477,195	0 0
Loans on Security of life Policies	63,938	8 5
	£1,672,356	16 11

The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents.

At 31st Dec. 1868, these stood at £168,089 2 0

For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two Independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting:—

"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT,

After payment of Losses, Annuities and Expenses of every description, have become follows:—Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st Dec.,

1864	£621,431	15 5
Added to 31st December, 1865	103,146	7 3
" " 1866	124,165	7 5
" " 1867	128,535	5 10
" " 1868	144,945	12 2

Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st December, 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital £1,122,275 8 1

The Directors also think it desirable to State that THE SURPLUS OF THE "ROYAL" HAS NEVER BEEN ARGUMENTED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents.*

2173 Hongkong, 6th November, 1869.

GUARDIAN

FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LEONARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	½ of the annual rate	
Not exceeding 1 month	½	do do
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	¾	do do
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	⅞	do do
Above six months the full annual rate.		

A. G. HOGG & Co., *Agents, Sun Fire Office.*

tf 676 Hongkong, 9th June, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½	per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	½	per cent
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1	per cent

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 336 Hongkong, 10th March, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Hulls, Boats, Barges, Cargoes of such Ships, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, from Loss or Damage by Fire.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.

WEST END OFFICE.—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BAGSHALLAY, Esq.—*Governor.*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.
Henry Bonham Carter, Esq.
Edward Boddy, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.
Rowsby Dobree, Esq.
John Goswain, Esq.
G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
Henry George Gordon, Esq.
A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Louis Huth, Esq.
Charles Lyall, Esq.
John Ord, Esq.
Capt. R. W. Petty, R.N.
David Powell, Esq.
William Scinde, Esq.
P. F. Robertson, Esq. M.P.
W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

THE CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—

Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Manila—Messrs. DEVEZE, SPARROW & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at *Melbourne, Victoria*—

Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DE GROZ, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales—
Messrs. FANNING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, BATTEAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 148 Hongkong, 21st January, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

LIFE ASSURANCES.

THE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1859 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1858 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 2025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the town and their contents.	½	per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	½	per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1	per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	¼	per cent.
Not exceeding 1 month	1 month	per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 "	¼ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6 "	½ "
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1092 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, is prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at Current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the world.

EDW. NORTON,

Agent.

tf 240 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	½ of the annual rate.	
Not exceeding 1 month	do.	do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	¾	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	⅞	do. do.

EDWARD NORTON,

Agent the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	1 month	of the annual rate
Above 1 month, not exceeding	3 "	¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceed.	6 "	½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

HOFFMANN.—A Japanese Grammar. By J. J. Hoffmann, Phil. Doc., member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, &c., &c. Published by command of the Netherlands Minister for Colonial affairs. Royal 8vo., pp. x, and 250, sewed. Leiden, 1869.

HUDSON.—Important commentations relative to English Translations of the Bible, with a new version of the sacred scriptures into the Chinese language. By Th. H. Hudson. 8vo. Shanghai, 1868. 5s.

HYACINTHE'S Russy-Chinese Grammar printed at St. Petersburg. 4to. £1 11s. 6d.

TRÜBNER & CO., 60, Paternoster Row.

Business Announcements.

LIST of PUBLICATIONS and of BOOKS kept in numbers by Messrs. TRÜBNER & CO., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Orders will be received by W. H. BELL, *Daily Press* Office, AND Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., *Queen's Road*, Hongkong.

PAGES.—Dictionnaire Japonais-Français Contents:—1. La transcription des mots et exemples Japonais.
2. Les caractères Japonais.
3. L'interprétation.

Traduit du Dictionnaire Japonais—Portugais, composé par les Missionaries de la Compagnie de Jesus et imprimé en 1603 à Nagasaki, et revue sur la traduction Espagnole du même ouvrage, publié par Léon Pagès. Librairie. 4to. 500 Pages. Paris 1867. 12s. 6d.

PREMARE.—Notitia Linguæ Sinicæ, Auctore P. Premare, cura et sumptibus Collegii Anglo-Sinici. 4to. pp. xxiii. and 202, sewed. Malacca, 1831. £3 3s.

ROSNY.—Grammaire Japonaise, accompagnée d'une notice sur les différentes écritures Japonaises, d'exercices de lecture et d'un aperçu du style Sinico. Japonais par Léon de Rosny, Professeur chargé du cours de Japonais à l'Ecole Impériale, etc. Seconde édition. 4to. pp. xi. and 86. Paris, 1866. 6s. 6d.

ROSNY.—Guide de la conversation Japonaise, précédé d'une introduction sur la prononciation en usage à Yédo, par Léon de Rosny. 8vo. pp. 54. Paris 2s. 6d.

ROSNY.—L'epousé outre-tombe conte Chinois traduit du texte original. 18mo. Paris, 1861. 3s.

SCHUTZ.—Alphabet Chinois phonétique. (Prononciation des sciences Européennes dans l'extreme orient, Etude sécopique des peuples. Systeme graphique.) 8vo. Nancy, 1864-7. 3s. 6.

THE CHINESE MISCELLANY described to illustrate the Government, Philosophy, Religion, Arts, Manufactures, Trade, Manners, Customs, History, and Statistics of China, Nos. 1 to 4. (6 copies 1-4), each £1 0s.

Ditto.	Part 1, 5 copies,	each 7s. 6d.	
"	" " 11, 4 "	" 6s.	
"	" " 17, 2 "	" 7s. 3d	

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